tincture of squill at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about March 27, 28, and 30, 1934, by the Southwestern Drug Corporation, from Houston, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down in that authority, and its own standard was not stated on the container.

On May 21, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24695. Adulteration and misbranding of aconite and bryonia compound. U. S. v. 14,700 Tablets of Aconite and Bryonia Compound No. 1. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35456. Sample nos. 18999-B, 19487-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was adulterated and misbranded, since it was represented to contain appreciable amounts of aconite and belladonna, whereas it was practically devoid of aconite and belladonna activity.

On May 8, 1935, the Unitad States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14,700 tablets of aconite and bryonia compound No. 1 at Dayton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 31, 1935, by the C. M. Bundy Co., from Indianapolis, Ind., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Tablet Aconite and Bryonia Compound No. 1 * * * Tinct. Aconite Root 7.10 min. * * * Tinct. Belladonna lvs 3.20 min."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading.

On June 11, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24696. Misbranding of ichthyol ointment. U. S. v. 141 Tubes of Ichthyol Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35402. Sample no. 24300-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 22, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 141 tubes of ichthyol ointment at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 29, 1935, by the Petroline Laboratories, from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of sulphonated bitumen incorporated in petrolatum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton label, "Ichthyol Ointment * * * Ichthyol is highly recommended for Eczema, Acne, Boils, Carbuncles, * * * Etc.", were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent.

On May 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24697. Adulteration and misbranding of fluidextract of belladonna leaves. U. S. v. 7 Pints and 2 Pints of Fluidextract Belladonna Leaves. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35542, 35543. Sample nos. 28209-B, 35152-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of fluidextract of belladonna leaves which contained total alkaloids in excess of the maximum specified by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On May 23, 1935, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Missouri and the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon reports by the